GLOSSARY

Acre-feet	The volume of liquid or solid required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot, or 43,560 cubic feet; measure for volumes of water, reservoir rock, etc.
Alluvial	Pertaining to material or processes associated with transportation or deposition of soil and rock by flowing water (e.g., streams or rivers).
Alluvium	Unconsolidated or poorly consolidated gravel, sands, and clays deposited by streams and rivers on riverbeds, floodplains, and alluvial fans.
Anabranch	In general, a channel section separated from other channel sections by large islands or occasionally by large bars. At separate locales in the project region, the main course of the Humboldt River is paralleled by a number of smaller subsidiary channels that may convey flows during normal and higher flow conditions. An example of this can be seen in Whirlwind Valley upstream of the outfall. For lack of a better term, these were referred to as anabranches.
Anticline	A fold in the strata where it is convex upward and the older rocks are toward the center of the curvature.
Aquifer	Stratum or zone that is saturated and sufficiently permeable to transmit economic quantities of water to wells and springs
Aquitard	A low-permeability unit that can store ground water and also transmit it slowly from one aquifer to another
Argillization	The conversion process of minerals in the host rocks to clay minerals.
Artesian	Refers to ground water under sufficient hydrostatic head to rise above the aquifer containing it.
Bedrock	Any solid rock exposed at the surface or overlain by unconsolidated material
Cambrian	The span of time between 570 and 505 million years ago.
Carbonate	A compound containing the radical CO_3. A sediment formed of the carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron (e.g., limestone and dolomite).

Cenozoic	The span of time between 66 million years ago to the present.
Chert	A mineral or a rock that is siliceous and contains the mineral chert (a fine-grained variety of quartz).
Clastic	A textural term for a sedimentary rock formed from particles (clasts) that were mechanically transported.
Cone of Depression	The depression of heads around a pumping well caused by the withdrawal of water
Confining Bed	A layer of rock having very low hydraulic conductivity that hampers the movement of water into and out of an aquifer
Conglomerate	A sedimentary rock, were a significant fraction of which is composed of rounded pebbles and boulders.
Cretaceous	The span of time between 144 and 66 million years ago.
Decarbonatization	The process whereby carbonate-rock minerals are dissolved by hydrothermal fluids.
Devonian	The span of time between 408 and 360 million years ago.
Dike	A tabular body of igneous rock that cuts across the structure of adjacent rocks or cuts massive rocks.
Dolomite	A mineral, Calcium magnesium carbonate ($CaMg(CO_3)_2$), or a rock composed largely of dolomite.
Dolomitization	The process that transforms limestone partly or wholly to dolomite by replacing the original calcium carbonate (calcite) with calcium magnesium carbonate (dolomite).
Drawdown	The lowering of the water level in a well as a result of withdrawal; the reduction in head at a point caused by the withdrawal of water from an aquifer
Ephemeral Stream	A stream or a portion of a stream that flows briefly in direct response to precipitation in the immediate vicinity or in response to snowmelt and whose channel is at all times above the local water table.

Evapotranspiration	The portion of precipitation returned to the air through evaporation and plant transpiration.
Fault	A fracture in rock units along which there has been displacement.
Floodplain	The portion of a river valley, adjacent to the channel, that is built of sediments deposited during the present regiment of the stream and that is covered with water when the river overflows its banks at flood stages.
Fluvial	Pertaining to rivers
Greenstone	Altered basalt and gabbro.
Ground Water Table	The surface between the zone of saturation and the zone of aeration; that surface of a body of unconfined ground water at which the pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere
Holocene	The span of time between 10,000 years ago and the present.
Host Rock	A rock body or wall rock enclosing mineralization.
Hydraulic Conductivity	The capacity of a rock to transmit water. It is expressed as the volume of water at the existing kinematic viscosity that will move in unit time under a unit hydraulic gradient through a unit area measured at right angles to the direction of flow.
Hydraulic Gradient	Change in head per unit of distance measured in the direction of the steepest change.
Hydraulic Head	The height of the free surface of a body of water above a given subsurface point. Water flows from high hydraulic head to low, and an increase in head difference between two points will cause an increase in flow.
Hydrostratigraphic Unit	Grouping of stratified, mainly sedimentary rocks that have similar ground water flow conditions.
Hydrothermal fluids	Fluids at high temperatures, generally 300º to 500º C.
Igneous	Rock or mineral that solidified from molten or partly molten magma; processes relating to or resulting from the formation of such rocks.

Intermittent Stream	A stream that flows only during part of the year, is below the local water table for at least some part of the year, and obtains its flow from both surface runoff and ground water discharge.
Intrusive	An igneous rock that solidified below the surface
Jurassic	The span of time between 208 and 144 million years ago.
Karst	A type of topography formed by dissolving limestone, dolomite, or gypsum and forming solution cavities, sink holes, caves, and underground drainages. A karst aquifer is an aquifer in which flow of water is or can be appreciable through one or more of the following: joints, faults, bedding planes, and cavities – any or all of which have been enlarged by dissolution of bedrock.
Lacustrine	Pertaining to, produced by, or formed in a lake or lakes.
Limestone	A sedimentary rock composed principally of calcite.
Mafic	An igneous rock were the is composed mostly of the magnesian rock-forming silicates.
Mesozoic	The span of time between 245 and 66 million years ago.
Mineralization	The process by which a valuable mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock.
Miocene	The span of time between 23.7 and 5.3 million years ago.
Mississippian	The span of time between 360 and 320 million years ago.
Monzonite	A type of plutonic rock that contains equal amounts of orthoclase and plagioclase.
Normal Fault	A dip-slip fault in which the block above the fault has moved downward relative to the block below.
Ordovician	The span of time between 505 and 438 million years ago.
Orogeny	The process of forming mountains.
Paleozoic	The Span of time from the end of the Precambrian to the beginning of the Mesozoic, ranging from approximately 570 to 245 million years ago.

Pennsylvanian	The span of time between 320 and 286 million years ago.
Perennial Stream	A stream or reach of stream that flows throughout the year.
Permeable	The property or capacity of a porous rock, sediment, or soil to transmit a liquid.
Permian	The span of time between 286 and 245 million years ago.
Piezometer	A nonpumping well that is used to measure the elevation of water table or potentiometric surface.
Playa	The flat floor of a closed basin in an arid region. It may be occupied by an intermittent lake that disappears from evaporation.
Pleistocene	The span of time between 1.6 million years and 10,000 years ago.
Pliocene	The span of time between 5.3 and 1.6 million years ago.
Pluton	Any body of igneous rock that formed below the surface
Point Bar	An area where sediment is generally deposited on the inside of stream channel bends. Where they occur, typically point bars are relatively small, low-lying features adjacent to the flow; portions frequently exposed to active flow conditions are usually unvegetated.
Porosity	The voids or openings in a rock. Porosity may be expressed quantitatively as the ratio of the volume of openings in a rock to the total volume of the rock.
Potentiometric Surface	A surface that represents the total head in an aquifer: that is, it represents the height above a datum plane at which the water level stands in tightly cased wells that penetrate the aquifer.
Precambrian	The span of time older than 570 million years.
Quaternary	The span of time between 1.6 million years to present.
Seismicity	The likelihood of an area being subject to earth quakes; the phenomenon of earth movements.
Shale	A very fine-grained sedimentary rock composed of clay and silt.

Silicification	The process by which silica is added to marine clastic and carbonate host rocks.
Sill	A horizontal tabular intrusion that has been emplaced parallel to bedding.
Sinuosity	The degree of winding or curving of a stream channel, measured as the ratio of the length along the channel between two points to the straight air length between the two points.
Specific Storage	The amount of water per unit volume of a saturated formation that is stored or expelled from storage owing to compressibility and pore water per unit change in head. It is a dimensionless quantity. Specific storage has dimensions of 1/L.
Storativity	The volume of water that a permeable unit will absorb or expel from storage per unit surface area
Stratigraphy	Form, arrangement, geographic distribution, chronologic succession, classification, and relationships of rock strata.
Tertiary	Span of time between 65 and 3 to 2 million years ago.
Thrust Fault	A reverse fault in which the dip of the fault plane is relatively shallow.
Traditional Cultural Property	A property central and historically rooted to the beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community.
Transmissivity	The rate at which water of the prevailing kinematic viscosity is transmitted through a unit width of an aquifer under a unit hydraulic gradient. It equals the hydraulic conductivity multiplied by the aquifer thickness
Tuff	A compacted deposit of volcanic ash and dust that may contain up to 50 percent sediments, such as sand or clay.
Uplift	A structurally high area in the earth's crust produced by upthrusting rocks.
Water Table	The level in the saturated zone at which the pressure is equal to the atmospheric pressure.
Weir	An overflow structure built across an open channel, usually to measure the rate of water flow.

INDEX

Access and Land Use 4-7, 5-39
Affected Environment 3-1, 3-3, 3-21, 4-1
Air Quality 4-1, 5-38
Aquatic Resources 3-188, 3-202, 3-215, 5-24, 5-28
Continuing Operations 1-10
Cultural Resources 4-8, 5-38
Cumulative Impacts 5-1
Dewatering 1-29, 3-82, 3-153, 3-158, 3-171, 3-193, 5-1, 5-4, 5-19, 5-22, 5-24, 5-29, 5-32
Environmental Consequences 3-14, 3-81, 3-153, 3-170, 3-193, 3-221, 4-1
Faulting and Seismicity 3-10
Geochemistry 3-21
Geology 3-3, 5-1
Grazing Management 3-218, 4-7, 5-29
Ground Water 3-27, 3-85, 5-4, 5-9
Ground Water Quality 3-45, 3-105
Humboldt River
..... 1-23, 3-20, 3-57, 3-116, 3-154, 3-158, 3-176, 3-193, 3-227, 5-3, 5-13, 5-21, 5-23, 5-25, 5-31, 5-33
Infiltration 1-22, 1-25, 3-107
Injection 1-22, 1-25
Interrelated Projects 1-27
Irretrievable 3-20, 3-140, 3-157, 3-187, 3-195, 3-217, 3-227, 4-10
Irreversible 3-20, 3-140, 3-157, 3-187, 3-195, 3-217, 3-227, 4-10
Meikle Mine 1-15
Mitigation 1-27, 3-20, 3-136, 3-156, 3-187, 3-195, 3-216, 3-227, 4-9
Monitoring 1-24, 1-26, 3-20, 3-136, 3-156, 3-187, 3-195, 3-216, 3-227
Native American Religious Concerns 5-34
Pit Lake 3-110, 3-175
Pit Lake Water Quality Evaluation 3-110, 3-177
Proposed Action 1-34, 2-1, 5-3
Purpose and Need 1-2
Residual Impacts 3-20, 3-140, 3-158, 3-187, 3-195, 3-217, 3-227, 4-10
Riparian Vegetation 3-142, 3-147, 5-19
Scoping 1-3, 6-1
Socioeconomics 5-31
Surface Water 3-54, 3-77, 5-9
Surface Water Quality 3-54, 3-78
Terrestrial Wildlife 3-158, 3-210, 4-3, 5-22, 5-25
Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, and Sensitive Species 3-196, 4-6, 5-25
TS Ranch Reservoir 1-18
Topography and Soils 4-2, 5-38
Vegetation 3-151, 4-3

Visual Resources.....4-9, 5-39
Water Quality Impacts 3-105, 3-128
Water Resources 3-21, 4-2, 5-3
Wetlands 3-147